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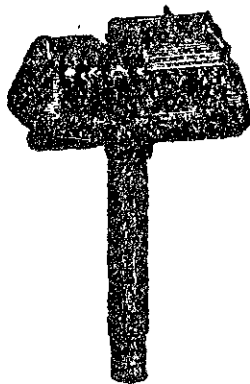
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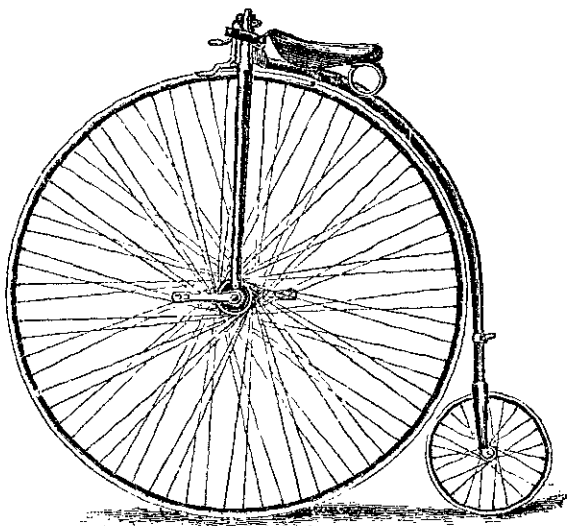
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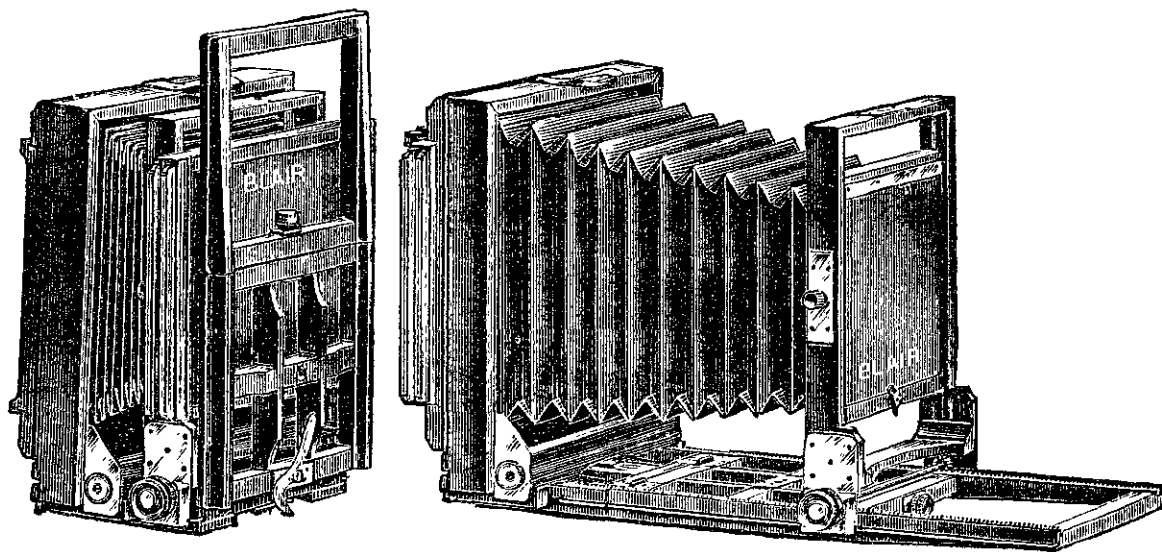
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Modern languages are taught, so far as is needed for the ready and accurate reading of scientific works and periodicals, and may be further pursued as a means of general training.

The constitutional and political history of England and the United States, political economy, and international law are taught, in a measure, to the students of all regular courses, and may be further pursued as optional studies.

Applicants for admission to the Institute are examined in English grammar, geography, French, arithmetic, algebra, modern history, and geometry. A fuller statement of the requirements for admission will be found in the catalogue, which will be sent, without charge, on application.

Graduates of colleges conferring degrees, who have the necessary qualifications for entering the third-year class in any of the regular courses of the Institute, will be so admitted, provisionally, on the presentation of their diplomas, and will be given opportunity to make up all deficiencies in professional subjects.

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For information, address JAS. P. MUNROE, Secretary.

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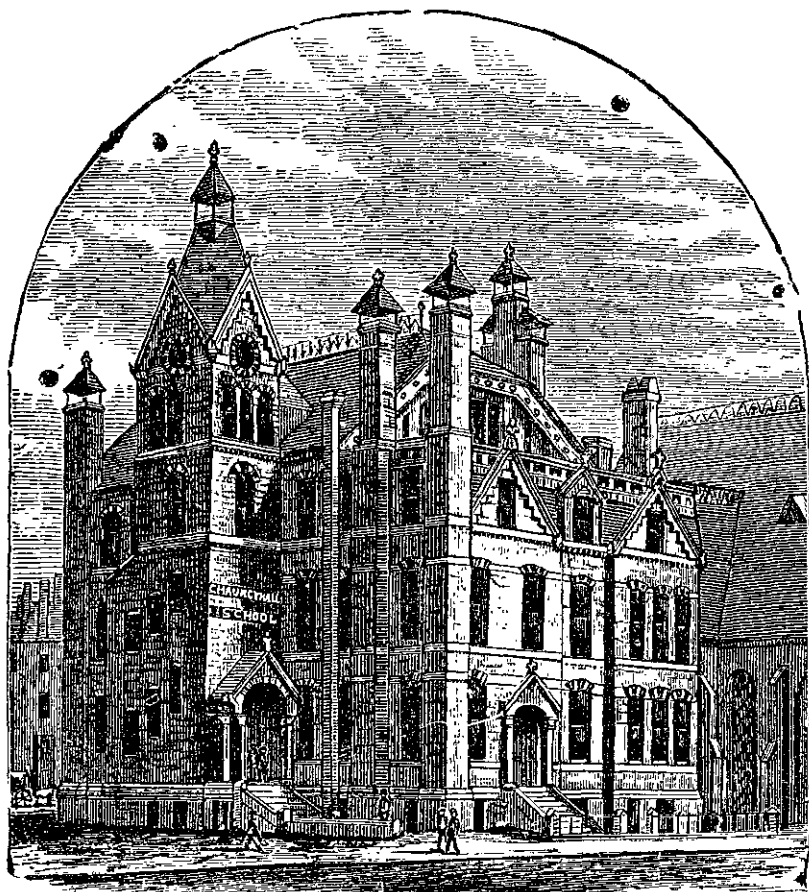
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The Tech.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, MAY 12, 1887.

NO. 15.

THE TECH.

Published on alternate Thursdays, during the school year, by the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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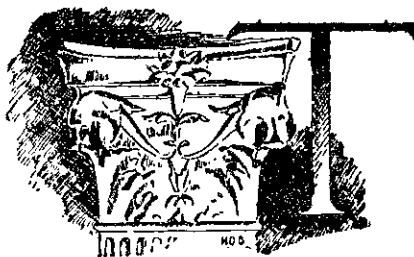
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THE great success which has been attending the Freshman nine in all its games, goes still further to strengthen what we have always said in regard to Institute athletics: that is, that if more class feeling were shown in regard to athletic superiority, that the standard of our regular teams would be greatly heightened.

If each class had this year put a nine into the field, we have no doubt that the Tech. nine would have made a record to be proud of; not only on account of the increased amount of material to choose from, but also from the greater amount of practice the men would have had, and the increased confidence derived from this practice. To be sure, it may be said that the Freshmen have more time for this sort of thing than the upper classes. While this is undoubtedly true, it must also be remembered that they are also handicapped by not knowing each other very well. This is especially the case in

the fall. We think that the upper classes would not find it impossible to put athletic teams in the field.

Why could not some such system be adopted as the one at the University of Pennsylvania. There, each year there is a flag, emblematic of class superiority in all branches of athletics, presented to the class which has made the greatest number of points in athletics. Thus the class championship in foot-ball counts so many points; base-ball the same; tennis, some other number of points; and so on right through every branch, each particular branch having a certain value assigned to it by the Athletic Club. At the end of the year the class which has made the most points gets the flag.

We hope that our Athletic Club will adopt some such system as this, and that we will see it next year in active operation.

IT is an undisputed fact that the game in which we can make the greatest success at the Institute is foot-ball, and that in spite of all disadvantages we can put a winning eleven in the field. The only trouble heretofore has been, that the team has not begun winning until the season was well advanced, owing to the men not coming out early enough to get into form before the opening of the championship season; that was why last year's team lost the first game to Amherst. Several of the players on that team were new men, who were attracted out to play against the team, and who played so well that they were soon put on the eleven. Now what we want is, to bring such men out at the beginning of the term, and the only way to do this is through class games. Let the Foot-Ball Association offer a prize to be contested for by elevens representing the form classes, each team to play one game with every other team,

and the team winning the series to take the prize emblematic of the class championship. This will make six games to be played: they certainly can be played in the first two or three weeks of the term, and by that time the captain will be able to judge who are the best men to represent the Institute. By this means there will certainly be brought out early many good men who would not otherwise play, and the team will be in good condition at the opening of the championship season. Let every one take interest and work for foot-ball next term, and there will be no reason why the Massachusetts Technology team should not win the championship for the first year of the new Eastern Inter-collegiate Association.

THE fact that the authorities of Phillips Exeter Academy have asked that an examiner be sent there from the Institute this spring, is gratifying evidence of the growing improvement in preparation of the students coming here. They have such a large number of students ready to enter the next Freshman class, that the Faculty have decided to hold an entrance examination there. When a school of the standard at Exeter prepares students for the Institute as thoroughly as it does for Harvard, then will men come here ready to appreciate the advantages of the training they receive here. The demand for preparation for the Institute is increasing so strongly, that many schools make a specialty of preparing students to enter here, as will be seen in looking over the list of schools advertised in the *Nation*; and the number is being added to each year.

THE question of the impression the Institute makes abroad, is one that is exciting deep interest, and all Technology men who have any love for their *Alma Mater* are desirous of bettering it, and are interested in any plan for showing the outside world that we have a social life here. The heartiness with which the members

of our Faculty met the Seniors at the reception given them by the Class of '87, shows that they are anxious to meet the students in a social way, and that they, as well as we, wish to better the social life here. Now, since there is a general desire to do something to promote social intercourse, why cannot it be met by establishing a Technology club in this city? Such a club, drawing its members from the Alumni, professors and students of the Institute, would surely be a success, and the advantages to be gained from it would be manifold. It would bring the professors and students together socially, and further promote the good feeling existing between us and them in our work; it would develop the social side of students, and better fit them to go out into the world; and it would attract general attention to the Institute as a place where a man not only can get the best practical education in our country, but also where he could have the social training which is so important for a young man going into active business life.

A house convenient to the Institute could be rented reasonably on St. James Avenue or Newbury Street, and be fitted up with study, reading and sitting rooms, and with a restaurant, where the members could get their lunches instead of having to go all over town for them, which would be a great advantage. The club-house would furnish an Institute reading-room, which is so sadly needed, where fellows could spend the time between recitations, and have at their disposal the magazines and papers. To students who live in boarding-houses, such a club would be a great boon. It would give them a cheerful place to spend their evenings and Sunday afternoons, when one usually longs for a homelike place. Another good feature would be a private dining-room, which could be engaged for the meetings of the class and course societies, obviating the necessity of their going to the hotels for meetings, which is in some respects objectionable.

There is a prosperous University Club at Yale, and the question of establishing one at Harvard has been broached. The Institute should take the lead, and Harvard would soon establish a

similar club then. It is to be hoped that before long such an enterprise will be put into shape by our Corporation, Faculty, and Alumni; and that in a few years, when the graduates leave the Institute, they will be able to look back at the pleasant four years spent here while they were obtaining a thorough training, with a resulting stronger love for their *Alma Mater*.

WITH its handful of instructors and ludicrously small number of students, we doubt if the New Hampshire School of Agriculture can present a course of instruction similar to ours, as the *Dartmouth* would have its readers believe. We think that paper must have in mind our School of Mechanic Arts when it speaks of the above similarity, especially in reference to shop-work. The School of Mechanic Arts is no more closely connected with the Institute of Technology, than is the College of Agriculture with Dartmouth College proper. Shop-work at the Institute enters into but very few of the nine courses of study which constitute our curriculum.

Truth is as important an element in the character of a college journal as in that of an individual; and it is only by carefully guarding its statements that a paper can help giving false impressions, which must in time destroy its reputation and weaken its statements.

AFTER playing two unsuccessful games the Base-Ball Team has been disbanded, on account of the illness of some of the men and the general dissatisfaction. It seems impossible to put a successful Institute nine in the field, and yet the prospects were most encouraging. Perhaps it would be better next year not to attempt again to select a team, but organize a regular league between the classes or departments, and confine the play to them. This would undoubtedly result in a most interesting series of games, and would also serve to develop the players, so that if in the future it seemed advisable to choose a representative nine, there

would be a larger field from which to select men. The Freshman nine, which has more time than the others, could arrange outside games if they wished, as our present Freshmen have been so fortunate as to warrant such a precedent; but no one will deny that more interest would be taken in a game between any two classes than a contest with other colleges on our present basis.

If the Base-Ball Association would undertake the management of such a scheme, so as to insure systematic arrangement and organization, they could no doubt ably demonstrate its practicability.

WE would like to give some suggestions this year in connection with the prizes, offered in another column, for a design for the cover of eighty-nine's "Technique." Last year there were many artistic and meritorious designs, yet in the end, the accepted design was the work of a professional. Now the reason for this is quite evident, but, feeling that some disappointed competitors might feel it not worth while to try again through misunderstanding, we think it not out of place to give them a pointer.

The first requirement, which seems to have been generally disregarded, is that of using but one or two colors. Many beautiful designs were returned last year on account of the extra cost of using more than two colors. Again the designs did not sufficiently embody the aims or pursuits of the Institute, and it is this very idea which we wish to have portrayed in some artistic manner; a suggestion of the courses perhaps linked together in an original manner, might be acceptable, if carefully, and faithfully worked up.

We give this much information to aid and encourage those men, who have bright and original ideas, to work on this design through the summer, in order that we may accept one which shall be worthy of the Institute, and the men who have the Annual in charge.

The size should be the exact size of last year's "Technique," or larger in direct proportion. All additional information regarding this matter will be gladly furnished by eighty-nine's editor-in-chief.

To M. M.

In memory's glass I see thee, dear, appearing
 Like hiding flower of May,
 Or Spanish maid behind her fan, still fearing
 Her full charms to display,
 Or quite unveil her dark eyes' mystic power,
 Lest he who feels their might,
 Forget all else,—forget the flying hour—
 And tarry into night!

M.

A Kentucky Family Feud.

IN our quiet little village, as in all other villages, dwelt a village schoolmaster, by name William Wirt Richeson.

Mr. Richeson, or, as he was called by all, Prof. Richeson, came originally from Virginia to Kentucky, and settled in Maysville, on the banks of the Ohio. As a graduate of the University of Virginia, he soon obtained a large and flourishing school. Among his pupils were many who have since acquired distinction in national affairs. But the one to whom he pointed with most pride was Gen. U. S. Grant; and those who may read Grant's books, will find Mr. Richeson's name mentioned in such a manner as to show that the General also thought well of him.

During his stay of thirty years in Maysville, Mr. Richeson always spent his summers, and, indeed, all vacations, in the mountains, hunting and fishing. He was usually accompanied by one or more of his pupils.

When he came to our village he still kept up his customary visits to the mountains, and it was always considered a great treat to be allowed to accompany him.

In the summer of 1879 it fell to the lot of my brother and myself to go up into the mountains with him. So one morning in July we started off on our journey. Our party consisted of eight persons; and as the spring waggon, when the baggage was all in, would hold but four, it made it necessary that four should be walking all the time, while the remainder rode.

The first curiosity met with was an old man of eighty summers, who always from his earliest youth upward made it a practice to keep his chest bare in all kinds of weather. This old

gentleman tried to impress it upon us that to live to a ripe old age, such an exposure of person was necessary. But we have since been told that he, like the man in Texas who only eats one meal a day, is alone in his theory of hygiene.

Our journey lasted two days, and it was on the latter part of the second day that we left the old Lexington and Richmond Pike, and turned into a narrower road which lead over the mountain range into Rowan County.

At a distance of about three miles from our destination we passed a log cabin, situated in a cornfield of about one hundred acres, most of which was hillside land. Mr. Richeson pointed to it and told us that there dwelt one of the great men of the county. Great, not because of any political office, or because he was the owner of a large farm, but great because he was one of the Underwood family. He was Will Underwood, the best one of the family.

Mr. Richeson then told us something of the history of this family, about as follows. During the War of the Rebellion nearly every one in that district was either directly outspoken in favor of the Confederacy or secretly a sympathizer, and helped the others more actively engaged in the war. The Underwood family, however, were Union men, either because they were so from principle or because they found it to be to their profit pecuniarily.

Be it as it may, they proceeded to make themselves very obnoxious to their neighbors by stealing horses and taking them to the Union army, not far away. Leading the life of guerillas, they made many night attacks upon stables and pastures, and many horses were missing as a result.

When the war was over, one of the family, Ralph, did not get over his bad habits immediately; and after a few years had passed by he was found in possession of a horse which was claimed by the Holbrook family. But Ralph said that it belonged to him, and that they had stolen it from him during the war, and now that he had it he proposed to keep it.

After long discourse, etc., for several days no

agreement could be arrived at.

One night about twelve o'clock Ralph was aroused from his sleep by the barking of his dog. Grasping his gun he rushed out of the house, and saw a man sneaking away from the stable. He fired, and one of the Holbrook family died.

The news spread rapidly over the mountains. The Holbrook family assembled *en masse* and surrounded the Underwood cabin. The cabin was barricaded, and old man Underwood and his four boys stood inside to guard it. Firing from both sides was indulged in for a few days, when the State troops put in an appearance, and quiet reigned once more. Ralph managed to escape, and left the State, and so far as is known has never seen fit to return. One of the younger brothers was wounded in the side, while two of the Holbrooks were killed outright. Jesse Underwood was carried off and put in jail, but the Holbrooks remained unmolested.

It was four or five years after this battle that we visited Rowan County, and, as can be imagined, the coals were still glowing. It was reported that Jesse, who had managed to get out of jail and return to his home, had said that just as soon as his brother died, (who was still bedridden with the wound in his side,) that one of the Holbrooks should also die. But this we were told was a falsehood, and we must not believe it.

So much for previous history of the war.

About sundown we arrived at the house where we were to make our headquarters. Our host was known by all as Uncle George Ham. He was a large, stout man, and could tell about the wonderful Swift silver mine of Kentucky. He knew where it was; his father had told him when he was a boy. He also had made a wonderful discovery. He once placed a large boulder in a hollow stump and covered it over with sand; ten years later he removed the sand, took out the boulder, and to his astonishment it had grown to three times its former size. He therefore claimed to be the discoverer of the remarkable fact that stones grew when covered by sand in hollow stumps. He once got thrashed for

killing a deer while going to church. In fact, he was a wonderful man! But to us he was somebody to be honored, because he could set an excellent table for \$2.50 a week, and because he was personally acquainted with the Underwoods.

After we had been there a few days, and had learned the way to the post-office, — where mail was received twice a week, — and had found out that our host was named Ham, that his next neighbor was named Vest, and the postmaster named Saddler, while a man still farther down the creek was named Pig, we commenced to feel well enough acquainted to go deer-hunting. "Uncle Wag," Mr. Richeson's brother, sent word to Will Underwood, and he came over to help us get the deer, which, however, turned out to be a skunk in a hollow log, after the dogs had made an excellent run.

Will Underwood was a quiet, plain mountaineer, who seemed not at all like an outlaw, but, on the other hand, would have passed for a very quiet citizen. He talked to us about the troubles of his family, how much he regretted them, and even offered to sell us his farm for \$300, so that he could move away with his family.

A day or two after Will's visit, as I was returning from fishing, I was surprised to see a man walking a short distance ahead of me, with a rifle in his hand and three revolvers buckled around his waist. Needless to say, I checked my pace and drew to the side of the road, so as to hide myself as much as possible. Thus we walked until we reached the farm-house, where the stranger walked in, and was greeted warmly by all. Feeling assured, in some measure, I quickened my gait, and timidly entered the yard. Mr. Richeson called out to me, "Come here! I want to make you acquainted with the most noted man in the county, Mr. Jesse Underwood. Jesse smiled, and I did so faintly, while my eyes looked alternately at his face and his revolvers.

"O," said he, "don't be afraid; I am not so bad as I look, am I, Uncle Billy?" turning to my esteemed Professor.

Just then I wanted very much to ask two questions: First, How is your brother? thinking

perhaps he had died, and Jesse was looking for game. Second, "Why do you want a rifle and three revolvers?"

That night we slept in the same room, and then I ventured to ask the questions. His brother was no worse, his wound still continued to remain open, and he had not left his bed for four years. Jesse then had me feel the bullet lodged in his own wrist, also one in his neck, and at the same time told me of several others in different parts of his body. He also intimated that he did not care to receive any more, so found it advisable always to be well armed, and as a rule to walk through woods and seldom in the open road, especially when near any of the Holbrook family. He slept and ate with the revolvers around him and the rifle near by, and indeed, never parted from his firearms.

That night I slept but little with such a man in the room with me. And never but once since then have I passed such an uncomfortable night: namely, in Pike County, when I slept with a revenue officer who was looking for "moonshiners," and who was similarly armed at all times.

The following morning we tossed horseshoes together. Later, he cut the hair of the various farm-hands with the sheep-shears, with as much grace as the crack Adam's House barber. Perhaps to him the most interesting period of his visit was while one of the Holbrooks was riding past on horseback. The glances that were exchanged were very significant, but no blood was shed, much to our personal satisfaction. In the afternoon he left us, taking his path through the woods to his home, some twelve miles away.

A few days later we returned to the place of our nativity, and it was with much pride, perhaps a little more than necessary, we told of our acquaintance with the Underwoods. Scarcely six weeks had passed when news came that Judge Holbrook had been shot from ambush, soon after the death of the wounded Underwood before mentioned. A week later an account of the murder of Will Underwood, while working in the field with his two daughters, appeared in the paper. The next paper had an account of

the final battle at the old Underwood fort. Jesse and his father and their families took refuge in the house of the latter. The place was soon surrounded by the Holbrook faction, and on the second day of the siege Jesse was shot, while trying to carry some wood into the house. He was mortally wounded, but managed to creep into the house to die. The next day the Holbrooks called to the house to know if Jesse was dead, and receiving an affirmative answer, they said that if they were permitted to enter and satisfy themselves that such was the case, they would not molest them (the Underwoods) any longer, but would withdraw to their homes. They were permitted to enter, but they broke their pledge, and one of them shot the old man Underwood from behind, deliberately murdering him in the presence of all his family.

There now remained of the Underwood family only the women and small children. These were compelled to bury their dead, unassisted by any men; for all the men of that region were afraid that they might suffer a like fate if they showed any sympathy to the Underwoods.

After a few weeks had passed, notice was given to the women and children that they must leave the county, or they also would suffer some terrible punishment. At the end of the month the Underwood family had left the county, and quiet reigned supreme. Thus ended the greatest of the Kentucky family feuds.

For a long time my sympathies were with the Underwoods; and even now I believe that the continuation of this family feud to such a terrible end, was due more to the Holbrook faction than to the Underwoods.

Ralph Underwood, at the time of our visit, was supposed either to have been killed as a member of Jesse James' gang, or as a horse-thief in Texas. His brothers claimed to have no information of his career after his leaving Kentucky, and they sometimes thought he would return with a body of determined men to wipe out the old score.

Only one more TECH this term.

The Tory: A Sketch.

HERE is an old graveyard in the quietest corner of a quiet New England village. The path leading to it from the main road is overgrown with weeds and briars, and the gate which once gave entrance is now rotted on its hinges. The stones are of fine black slate, covered by staring death's-heads and harsh, angular letters, which it is hard to decipher. The tool of the graver has indeed long been dulled, for the dates which most of the head-stones bear are before the opening of the present century. Soft, gray lichens cling closely to every roughened point of the stones, mutely pledging themselves to share forever the destiny of their home. There is one large slab to which they seem to have become attached with a peculiar friendship. Upon it, their various hues of black, brown, and purple commingle in subdued, yet beautiful shades.

The stone attracts the eye of the idle passer by its unusual state of preservation, no less than by its intrinsic beauty. Despite the coating of lichens and moss, the inscription may be easily read. George Weymouth, the record tells us, died in 1782, in the 79th year of his age. There is little about the simple statement to excite sympathy or even interest.

About 1730, George Weymouth came to the small town of Exton, and at once went to work to establish a home for himself. Of his past history but little was known by the townspeople. He was young, vigorous, and finely bronzed by exposure to sun and wind. His frank, open face and genial manners soon won him a host of friends among the young people of the village. The old wives, however, wrinkled their brows maliciously whenever his name was mentioned, and some were heard to declare, croakingly, that no possible good could come from a man who was wont to stroll in the woods on a Sabbath afternoon. For it must be confessed that George Weymouth, though a young man of strict morality, and one accustomed to attend regularly the three-hour morning sermon, was yet a true lover of nature. Every chance that offered

for a ramble after birds and flowers, was taken advantage of by the enthusiastic youth. At first there was much stir in the staid old Puritan town over this barefaced desecration of the Lord's Day. Weymouth was publicly warned by the village parson to cease his scandalous actions; but Weymouth was a man who did what he saw fit, and steadily persisted in his woodland walks. The good men of the church were almost struck dumb at this bold defiance of authority, but manfully resolved to bring the offender to trial.

It leaked out, however, in the course of the discussion over the wisdom of such a step, that Weymouth had led a seafaring life for several years before coming to Exton. This atoning fact, which accounted somewhat for his roving disposition, together with the influence brought to bear by the younger men, led to a reconsideration, and it was decided to let Weymouth walk in peace. Some still shook their heads over the folly of allowing such wickedness to go unpunished, and gloomily predicted that no good would come out of doing this evil.

But the hostile criticism was greatly weakened by the lapse of time. Men forgot Weymouth the Sabbath-breaker, and thought only of Weymouth the neighbor and friend. The young man (for at this time he was barely thirty) took the attentions of his friends and the assaults of his enemies all somewhat indifferently, and showed a self-reliance and independence that fairly took away the breath of the village gossips.

In the summer that followed this first spring, Weymouth was easily foremost in the sports of the young men, and came to be regarded by them as a sort of demigod. As for the young women, what doubt could there be about their feelings toward a young man, tall, handsome, and athletic, who bore off the honors of the wrestling-bouts and leaping-matches, and about whom, withal, there was a shade of mystery, with just a tinge of possible depravity? The Puritan maidens were not so different from other maidens, after all.

There was one in particular whose heart beat

ever quicker when a sharp, energetic footstep sounded on the greensward before her father's door. Patience Winship was not surprised when George Weymouth told her he loved her, and asked her to be his wife. Youth and beauty are ever drawn together by a force as silent and powerful as that which binds the stars in their courses.

They were soon married, and Weymouth took the blushing Patience to the little house on the hill, made ready by his skill and industry. Young Mistress Weymouth lived but a few short months. On one cold December morning, as the winter sun was touching the stiff, green tops of the fir-trees with a softness not their own, George Weymouth stood at the bedside of his young wife, and watched the last flickerings of her faint spirit. The babe who had taken its mother's life in coming into the world lived for but a few days longer, and its light too went out, leaving Weymouth alone in utter blackness and agony of soul.

Thoughts came to him, in those first terrible moments, of his early life on the broad, open sea, and for an instant he wildly wished to bury his life in that mad waste of tossing waters. But even that perturbed spirit revolted at a thought so foreign to his Anglo-Saxon ideas of manhood. Weymouth turned again to his plough and axe, and the brief stay of Patience became to him as a beacon, arousing to nobler deeds and thoughts.

The years rolled by on chariots of flame, each swifter and more glorious than the last. George Weymouth became a man of public affairs,—a Selectman, looked up to and honored by all his neighbors. Respect and courtesy greeted him on every side. The school-children vied with one another in bringing him the first spring flowers, and were sure to be rewarded for their pains by some exquisite little story of flowers and the sprites that watch over them.

But there is ever a snake in the garden. Into the village of Exton, as into the other country towns of that time, came a vague feeling of unequiet. From the outside world, which after all was not so far away, were heard rumors of attempted oppression, by the king of a distant

island. Foreign hirelings were already on the way, it was said, to enforce unjust demands. New England was to be terrified into submission to what nearly every man believed to be unlawful decrees. One by one the ties of love for the old mother country snapped under the strain. The feeling of humble petitioners for right, changed to bitter resisters to wrong.

In Exton the change was manifest. Neighbors met to talk over the situation, after the day's work was done and the cattle had been foddered and stalled. It was in these days that it began to be whispered about the village that George Weymouth had strange ideas on this subject of kings and princes. He believed, it was said, in the divine rights of kings, and of all those constituted in authority over the people. At first the story was received with mingled surprise and incredulity. But soon Weymouth himself, in conversation with a friend, openly expressed his opinion that the people were being borne away by their passions into doing a grievous wrong. It was their duty, he said, to ask their sovereign for justice, but it was equally their duty not to resist injustice if done by one who was accountable only to a higher power.

Some of the older men were influenced by Weymouth's ideas to a great extent, but it was impossible not to notice that many of the younger generation displayed a marked coldness toward the old man who had been hitherto the guiding spirit in the affairs of the village. At the next town-meeting candidates were actually nominated in opposition to the old board, but were defeated by a large majority. Still the fact was significant.

The feeling of hostility in the Colonies deepened day by day. Day by day George Weymouth met old friends who would not stop for a hearty word, but passed on the other side with a hasty nod. There were few men who were strong to resist the moulding influences of their age. One by one faces long familiar to Weymouth ceased to light up with a smile as they met his clear, pleasant gaze. The change, too, was not without its effect on Wey-

mouth. His erect, vigorous figure became bowed, and his long beard became yet more deeply flecked with white. He was seldom seen away from his own farm, where he worked early and late. Once more he sought out the comrades of his youth, the birds and flowers, and found them again full of life and beauty. But to one so long accustomed to human intercourse there was a painful lack of sympathy in his gay companions. The birds sang of joy, not of sorrow; of love, not of hatred.

At last came that eventful winter, and then the tragedy of Concord Bridge. The men from Exton were among the first to seize their firelocks at the call of alarm. George Weymouth sadly watched the little bands of men hurrying by his house, on that warm spring morning, fated to become so famous in after years. All through the long day he walked slowly after his plough, listening anxiously to the dull reports of musketry. At evening the story of the day's fight became known, and some men who had left their homes so bravely in the morning, were brought back wounded and in pain.

From this time onward the isolation of Weymouth was complete. Men avoided him as they would a criminal. Once, indeed, during that terrible winter at Valley Forge, Weymouth, moved by the tales of hardship and privation, sent to the village committee a generous gift to alleviate the suffering of the soldiers. But when an old acquaintance ventured to ask Weymouth if he had at last changed his strange notions, the old man straightened himself up and answered, firmly, that Right and King George were sure to triumph in the end. To the close of his life Weymouth was left utterly alone.

There is an old graveyard in the quietest corner of a quiet New England village. The path leading to it from the main road is overgrown with weeds and briars, and the gate which once gave entrance, is now rotted on its hinges. Soft gray lichens cling closely to every roughened point of the stones, mutely pledging themselves to share forever the destiny of their home. There is one large slab to which they seem to have become attached with a peculiar

friendship. Upon it their various hues of black, brown, and purple commingle in subdued, yet beautiful shades. The last warm, rich beams of the spring sunshine fall upon the stone, and soften the angles of the rough lettering. The sun sets behind the great western hills and leaves the stone once more alone. But the eternal stars look down in unchanging silence, and watch the stone crumbling into dust, under the tread of the advancing years. All is quiet. Everlasting peace shadows over the tomb, and leaves it alone no more forever.

Noticeable Articles.

We have just finished reading a loud a book published by the Harpers, entitled "From the Forecastle to the Cabin," and we quite agree with the *Saturday Review* that it is worthy to stand on the shelf by the side of that nautical classic, Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast." Captain Samuels, its author, is one of the survivors of the race of clipper-ship captains belonging to those times when Yankee clipper-ships were famous in every port on the globe, and when the United States had a mercantile navy. He ran away from school to sea, and was a captain when he was twenty-one; and in after years his good ship, the *Dreadnaught*, was as well known on the Atlantic as the *Etruria* and the *City of Rome* are now; and for these latter and all their like, he has the hearty contempt of a true old "salt." The *Saturday Review* thinks he has drawn on his imagination for one or two of his stories, but we believe even in the rescue of the beautiful lady from the Turkish harem. There is a similar story, though with not so fortunate a result, in the recently published autobiography of the dare-devil, Hobart Pacha, confederate blockade-runner and admiral of the Turkish navy, which book is also a good bit of vacation reading. Hobart Pacha was a younger son of the English Duke of Buckinghamshire.

There is not a dull page in Captain Samuels' book, nor, we believe, an untruthful one. Whether it will have the effect he desires, of deterring boys from running away to sea, we rather doubt. Its author, by the way, commanded the *Dauntless* in the recent ocean yacht-race across the Atlantic.

From rough life on the sea the reader may turn to the equally rough life of a cowboy on a Texan cattle-

ranche; by perusing in the *Fortnightly* for April, Mr. John Baumann's very truthful and very graphic account of his adventures in that capacity, in which, as we happen to know from private testimony, the discomforts are rather under than overstated, and where as we also have reason to believe there are now seldom the big profits to be made which once consoled the adventurer for his hardships. And if the reader wants to know what the big ocean steamships really are on which Captain Samuels looks with all the contempt of an old tar he has only to turn to the article on the subject in *Scribner's* for May, entitled "The Development of the Steamship," by Commander Chadwick of our navy, one of the most beautifully illustrated papers we have ever seen in a magazine.

This and the previous number of *Scribner's* contain extremely interesting unpublished letters of Thackeray.

To those who take an interest in European politics may be recommended the paper on Austria-Hungary, in the *Fortnightly* for April, and the paper on England and Europe, by Professor Dicey, in the *Nineteenth Century*; while those who are fond of the study of mythology may read the paper entitled Demeter and the Pig, by that accomplished student of the subject, Andrew Lang.

The current number of the *Nation* has a notice of "Celebrities of the Century," just published by Cassell. We can corroborate the *Nation's* favorable notice. It is a capital book of reference, for information respecting all persons, whether living or dead, who have distinguished themselves during the nineteenth century, and about whom, especially if still living, information is sometimes so difficult to find. It is a better book than "Men of the Times," and is not, like that, confined to the living. W. P. A.

They call it the Interrupt State Commerce Bill in Chicago.

Rider Haggard, they say, has plagiarized,
And stolen descriptions and plots,
And made up his novels from other men's brains,
And stolen the best of their thoughts.
But the voice of his readers is heard everywhere
In loud and resistless encore:
"Please give us the plagiarized novel again,
Mr. Haggard; pray steal us some more." — *EN.*

M. I. T. A. C.

IN connection with the 'Cycling Club, the Athletic Club held a very successful meeting at Lynn, last Saturday. The track was heavy, and a cold east wind blew across the field, but, nevertheless, four of the Institute records were broken.

At 2.30 P. M. the first event, the two-mile bicycle race, was started. This race was run in heats. The entries were: J. P. Heywood, '90, C. H. Warner, '89, A. L. Davis, '89, and E. S. Hutchins, '89. Warner won in 6 min. 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec., breaking the Tech. record made on the Union grounds by 1 min. 15 sec. Heywood was second, in 6 min. 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec., and Hutchins third, in 7 min. 1 sec.

In the hundred-yards dash but two contestants appeared,—Fuller, '88, and Bulkley, '89. Fuller won in 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ sec.

Next came the mile run. The entries were: Roper, '88, Ellis, '88, and Williams, '89. Ellis and Williams dropped out, and Roper won in 5 min. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec., breaking the former record of 5 min. 24 sec.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—The entries were: Warner, '89, Williston, '89, Hadley, '89, Hutchins, '89, Heywood, '90. Williston led until the last lap, when Warner and Hutchins both passed him, Warner winning in 3 min. 16 $\frac{2}{5}$ sec. Hutchins was a second behind, with Williston third.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Holmes, '87, and Dame, '89, were entered for this event. Dame led until close to the finish, when he fell, and Holmes passed him, winning in 1 min. 1 $\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

Standing Broad Jump.—Wason, '90, was the only entry. He broke the old Institute record by 5 inches, jumping 9 feet 7 inches. This is the second Tech. record which Wason has broken this year.

Half-Mile Run.—Ellis, '88, and Smith, '90, were entered for this. Smith won in 2 min. 20 $\frac{3}{5}$ sec., which is three seconds behind the record.

220-Yards Dash.—Entries were: Fuller, '88, and Pierce, '89. Pierce won in 24 $\frac{4}{5}$ sec., breaking the old record of 26 $\frac{1}{5}$.

Three-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—Warner, '89, Hutchins, '89, Williston, '89, and Davis, '89, were entered. Davis was conceded 50 yards, the rest starting at the scratch. Davis retired after one lap. Warner won in 12 min. 57 sec., with Williston but a fraction of a second behind.

The record-breakers will all receive gold medals.

The officers of the meeting: G. C. Dempsey, '88, referee of meeting; G. O. Draper, '87, N. Durfee, '89, and Basford, '89, judges; E. O. Goss, '87, referee of bicycle races. Atwell of Lynn, Herrick, '88, and Dempsey, '88, were the time-keepers.

M. I. T. Photographic Society.

THE Photographic Society of the Institute has recently held a very successful exhibition of photographs taken by its members. Many very handsome pictures were exhibited, and attracted a great deal of attention.

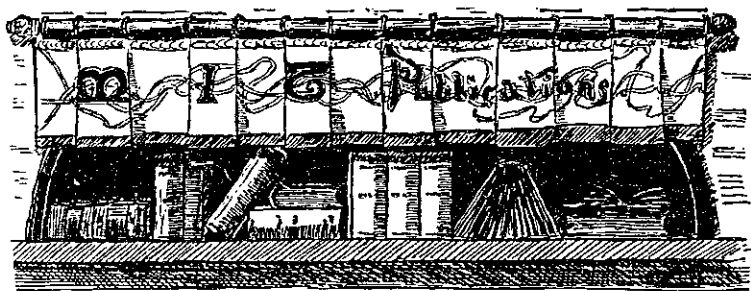
Prizes were awarded by the Society to the following: For the best photograph, time exposure, J. H. Towne, '90; for the best instantaneous work, W. H. Gleason, '87; for the best work on interiors, by G. H. Taylor, '90.

Fooled.

The time was summer (this, of course),
The place was Mount Desert;
A simple student then was I,
And she a giddy flirt.
We boated on a quiet lake,
Played tennis on a lea,
And evenings sat and watched the ships
Fade into night and sea.
The weeks sped by like arrows swift,
Till cool September came;
My suit no longer could I hide,
But told with heart aflame.

.
Now probably you think she changed,
And being but a flirt,
Gave me the mitten on the spot
With manner cool and curt.
Alas, there lies my present grief,
For came no answer slow;
She smiled, put up her lips to kiss,
With, "Charley, it's a go."

—*Harvard Lampoon.*



MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. — Memorial of the Corporation to the General Court asking for an endowment. Circular, 4to., pp. 4.

——The Example of the Life of John Chipman Hoadley, by Hiram F. Mills. Pph., 12mo, pp. 11., Boston, 1887.

——Entrance Examinations, 1887. Circular, 8vo., pp. 4.

——A List of the Periodicals in the Libraries of the various Departments of the Institute of Technology, April, 1887. Compiled by Clement W. Andrews. Pph., 8vo., pp. 8.

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BARTON, G. H. ('80.) See Crosby, W. O.

CROSBY, W. O. ('76.) Tables for the Determination of Common Minerals. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 74. Boston, 1887.

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KINNICUTT, L. P. ('75.) Disposal of the Sewage of the city of Worcester. *City Engineer's Report*. Reprinted. Pph., 8vo., pp. 9.

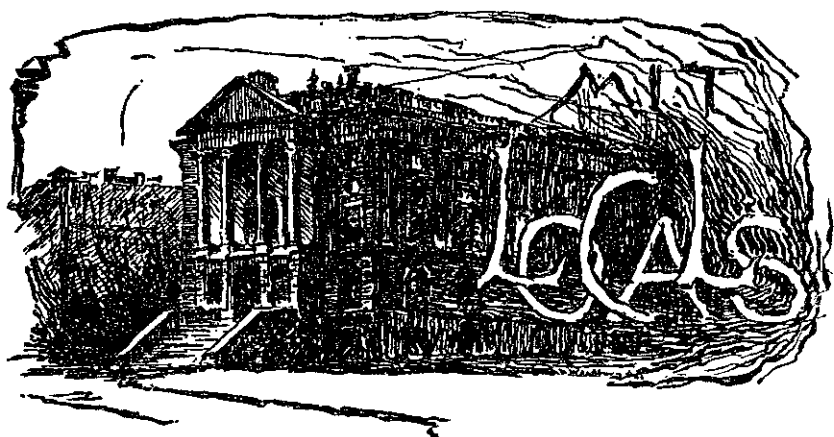
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NORTON, L. M. (Cert. '75.) William Ripley Nichols (an Obituary). *Am. Chem. Jour.*, VIII.

OTIS, C. P. (Prof.) Brueder Guimm, Kinder, Hausmärchen. School Edition, with Introduction, Notes and Vocabulary. Cloth, 12mo., pp. 351. New York, 1887.

SWAIN, G. F. ('77.) In Memoriam, William Ripley Nichols. *Proc. N. E. Water Works Ass.* Dec., 1886.



Here's to grinding.

Jim, The Penman. J. P. M.

The Laboratories close on Monday.

The tennis courts are now in active use.

It is needless to state that examinations begin next week.

The Freshman nine beat Chauncy Hall last Saturday, by a score of 10 to 7.

Ruddygore has supplanted Erminie in the architectural drawing-room concerts.

The Freshman nine will play several games after the close of the examinations.

Prof. Hadley, of Yale, finished his course of lectures on Railroad Economy last week.

The Sophomore Class nine defeated the English High School nine recently by a score of 11 to 5.

The Editors and Directors of THE TECH for the past year were photographed by Notman, Wednesday.

Many Freshmen will bid a happy farewell to brass buttons, Saturday. Others will give them up with regret.

The Fourth Year Electricals have been having lectures on Electrical Railways, by Mr. Edward Blake.

When are '89 and '90 going to play that baseball game? The question of superiority must be settled.

The fourth year Miners and Civils recently visited the Hinckley Locomotive Works with Prof. Lanza.

The Society of '88 will hold its annual dinner at Young's, May 28th. A very successful meeting is anticipated.

The '87 class photograph lists should all be in immediately, in order to insure the photographs being ready before the end of the term.

A composite photograph of some of the '88 Electricals has been taken. It sends a magnetic thrill through all who look at it.

The 2 G Society held its annual business meeting at the Thorndike last week. Several graduate members were present.

The second ball game with Worcester Tech. was given up, as they could secure no grounds in Worcester on the date arranged.

The Alpha Delta Phi Society held its annual convention at the Vendome last week, under the auspices of the Harvard Chapter.

The Senior Class assessment for Class Day, has been set at ten dollars. At Williams the assessment this year is twenty dollars.

The editors of '89's "Technique" have decided to offer the same prize (\$5.00) as offered last year for the best design of a cover.

The local Chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity has returned its charter and severed all connections with the rest of the Fraternity.

Mr. Henry R. Towne, president of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, lectured to the Senior Mechanicals last week on Shop Management.

The May meetings of the Societies of '87 and '89 have been postponed until after the examinations, and will be made occasions of special enjoyment.

Prof. Richards will not conduct the Miners' excursion this year, as he does not feel that his health is equal to it. Mr. F. W. Clark will have charge of the party.

A great need is felt for some sort of a dressing-room with lockers for the tennis players' use. If such a room could be obtained it would be universally acceptable.

The Society of '88 met at the Tremont House Friday, April 29th, and spent a pleasant evening. As the evening was passed quietly, there were no damages to be paid for.

The Architectural Society met in Rogers

building on the evening of the 30th ult., and listened to a paper, by one of the members, on "The Development of Gothic Architecture."

At a meeting of the Class of '89 last week, F. W. Hobbs and Hollis French were elected Tech directors for the ensuing year. It was voted to collect an assessment to pay for the prize flags to be given to '90.

The annual Freshman prize drill will occur Saturday, at Mechanics Building. The prize flags for company drill have been presented by '89. The battalion was recently photographed by several ambitious amateurs.

Up to the date of going to press, only one class has paid any attention to our request to elect Tech directors. It surely is but a small thing to ask for, and one which the classes can easily do. Brace up '88 and '90!

The Spring Out-door Meeting of the Athletic Club, an account of which will be found in another column, was on the whole a successful affair. In spite of unfavorable wind and weather, four records were lowered, which will make our list in "Technique" look the better next year.

The Freshman nine has taken upon itself all the dates of the game which the Tech. team had agreed to play before disbanding. The first game played of these was with Tufts. '90 won by a score of 8 to 4. The nine ought to have no difficulty in defeating the Harvard Freshmen on the 28th, if they play as they have been playing.

For various reasons the management has thought it advisable to disband the nine, and play no more games. Clement, the manager and catcher, has been confined at home with pneumonia, and the nine has met with other misfortunes. All circumstances are so adverse to keeping an Institute nine on the diamond that the club has disbanded.

At the last meeting of the Chess Club, which was held at Young's, it was decided that next year it would be advisable to introduce musical, literary and other entertainment at the meetings, while still keeping up the main object of the club. The officers for the next year are as follows:

President, T. W. Pietsch, '89; Vice-President, Victor Windett, '88; Secretary, A. J. Conner, '88; Treasurer, G. C. Kaufman, '89.

The fourth Annual Directory of the Class of '84, which has just been published, is a well prepared and complete list of members of the Class organization, together with their occupations and addresses. The Directory shows that there are sixty-two members of the organization, of whom fifteen are married. Mr. Chas. B. Appleton, Hotel Oxford, Boston, is the Secretary of the Class for 1887.

The following mentions have been given in the Architectural Department on the recent problems: Fourth year, sketches for an educational institution, 1st, Kimball; 2d, Perkins. Third year, design for an astronomer's house, 1st, H. G. Hodgkins, 2d, W. Proctor, 3d, Miss Rockfellow, 4th, H. F. Bigelow. Second year, design for a pedestal, 1st, Bemis. An art museum, 1st, J. Lawrence Mauran, 2d, Crane, Case, and others.

The Freshman nine has been doing good work and has made a creditable name for itself. The four successive victories they won week before last and last week were won by good fielding and heavy batting. The scores were as follows: Tech '90, 16; Adams Academy, 7; Tech '90, 8; Harvard '88, 4; Tech '90, 7; Newton High, 4, and Tech '90, 9; St. Mark's School, 2. A large number of the class accompanied the nine to Southboro where they played St. Mark's.

A great deal of indignation is felt at the Institute that the *Herald* should have published the score of the Tufts-Tech '90 game as 9 to 0 in favor of Tufts. Of course it was not the *Herald's* fault, but the fault of its informant. Whoever was instrumental in getting the score in such a form, not only did an ungentlemanly action, but also threw discredit instead of honor, on the Tufts nine. It is to be hoped that the *Tuftonian* will get the correct score.

The annual meetings of the American Economic Association, of which General Walker is president, and of the American Historical Association, will be held in this city, from May 21st

to 25th. The sessions of the former association will be held in Huntington Hall, at the Institute, and will be very interesting to students of political science and history. President Walker will deliver the opening address before the Economic Association, and Dr. Dewey, of the Committee on Public Finances, will report on "Municipal Administration."

The musical members of the Freshman Class are organized under the name of the Musical Society of '90, the condition of membership in which is, that members must be vocalists or performers on some musical instrument. H. P. Spaulding is the president, and Messrs. Roberts, Rogers, and Spaulding form the musical committee. Meetings are held, for which each member is expected to have a song or selection prepared; these with choruses and orchestral selections form the entertainment. All '90 men who would like to join the society should submit their names.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Co-operative Society held some time ago, it was voted to suspend the rule of the Book Exchange, whereby students are prevented from leaving their books for sale at Agent Cox's store during the summer. This is to offer to those who have second-hand books further inducement to sell through the Exchange, and it is hoped that this may increase the patronage. There are always men ready to buy books and drawing instruments, but the supply has been altogether too small. Let no one think that his property will not sell. Next fall there will probably be a great run on the Exchange, and as much more than the usual prices are there paid for second-hand books, there seems to be no reason why there should not be enough to meet the demand.

It should be remembered, that while the Exchange is open to all who wish to deposit books for sale, only members of the Co-operative Society can purchase there.

A meeting of the Foot-Ball Association was held in Room 15, May 3d. The treasurer's statement was read, showing that with the assistance of the Athletic Club all debts had been

paid, and it was voted to tender the thanks of the Association to the Athletic Association.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, G. C. Dempsey, '88; Vice-President, H. G. Gross, '88; Secretary and Treasurer, O. B. Roberts, '88; Manager, Richard Devens; Executive Committee, Russel Robb, '88, R. L. Russel '89, and E. B. Stearns, '90. Edward W. Herrick, '88, was re-elected Captain of the eleven unanimously, and F. M. Ladd, '88, was elected Sub-Captain. The Constitution was amended so as to make the manager and the secretary and treasurer members of the executive Committee. The Association has elected an active set of officers who will see that the Institute team comes to the front for the championship.

Wood, the pitcher of the Freshman nine, has been making a fine record for himself this year. In the game with St. Mark's he made 1 run, 1 hit, 3 put-outs, 21 assists, and no errors; 16 men of the St. Mark's nine struck out.

The Harvard Photographic Society have been holding an exhibition similar to ours.

The *Record* says that Lawrence Moran is one of the most trusted employees on the Tremont Street Horse-Railroad.

The '88 Mechanicals have been recently photographed in a group, as were the Miners and Chemists of the same class.

A meeting of the foot-ball players from whom next year's team will be selected, has been called.

We are very sorry to have to bring up again the fact that a number of men have not yet paid their TECH subscriptions. This matter should be adjusted at once, in order to prevent disagreeable consequences.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

HARVARD.—The library has 473,000 volumes and pamphlets, and is used by 90 per cent of the students.—Entrance examinations are held in Paris.—Students have a choice of 189 courses of study.—A committee has been appointed by the Cambridge (Eng.) University Boat Club to arrange with the Harvard University Boat Club for a race, to take place some time in September, in America.

President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, was a base-ball player of considerable note in his college days.

It costs the Government \$10,000 a year to furnish the students at West Point with music.

The number of female students in the universities and colleges of the United States, is said to be 18,000.

Prof. Loissette's system of memory-training is very popular with the colleges. Yale, Harvard, University of Penn., and Wellesley already have classes, while Princeton and Columbia are considering the matter.

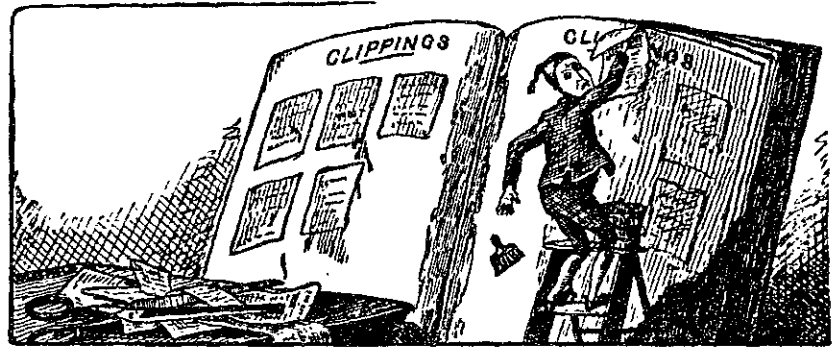
The Whig and Clio, the two literary societies of Princeton, expect soon to build new halls, the estimated cost of each being \$5,000. The Whig Society was founded by James Madison, and Clio by Aaron Burr.

Voloput, the new commercial language, based on German, French, and Latin, is now being taught in thirteen schools in France, and promises to be of great utility.

Mr. Pike, the Hartford opera manager, is trying to make arrangements for a glee club prize contest. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Wesleyan and Amherst he proposes to make competitors. Prizes of \$300, \$200, and \$100 will be given to the winning clubs.

Miss Mary Garrett has offered to endow Johns Hopkins University with \$35,000 per annum, provided the institution be removed to the country-seat of the founder. The money would be used to sustain a scientific school in connection with the university.

IN GENERAL.—Knee-breeches are worn altogether by the students of Wabash College, Ind.—Work has been begun for the buildings of Clark University, at Worcester.—The aggregate income of all American colleges is estimated at \$4,000,000.—The number of colleges in the United States is said to increase at the rate of fifteen a year.—“Social Life at Vassar,” by Miss L. R. Smith, appears in *Lippincott's* for May.—The Cornell crew has been selected by Teemer.



MY SUIT.

We left the merry dancing-hall
With all its brilliant light,
We turned our backs on one and all,
On that bewitching night.
A cozy corner then we sought,
Of light quite destitute;
And there with arm around her waist,
I warmly pressed my suit.
She said I was her closest friend
(Of course I felt that true),
But never did she once intend,
To marry me, she knew.
Alas! next day, a wrinkled wreck,
My clothes I did recruit;
I sent them to my tailor's straight,
And had him press my suit.

—*Williams Weekly.*

SHE AND I.

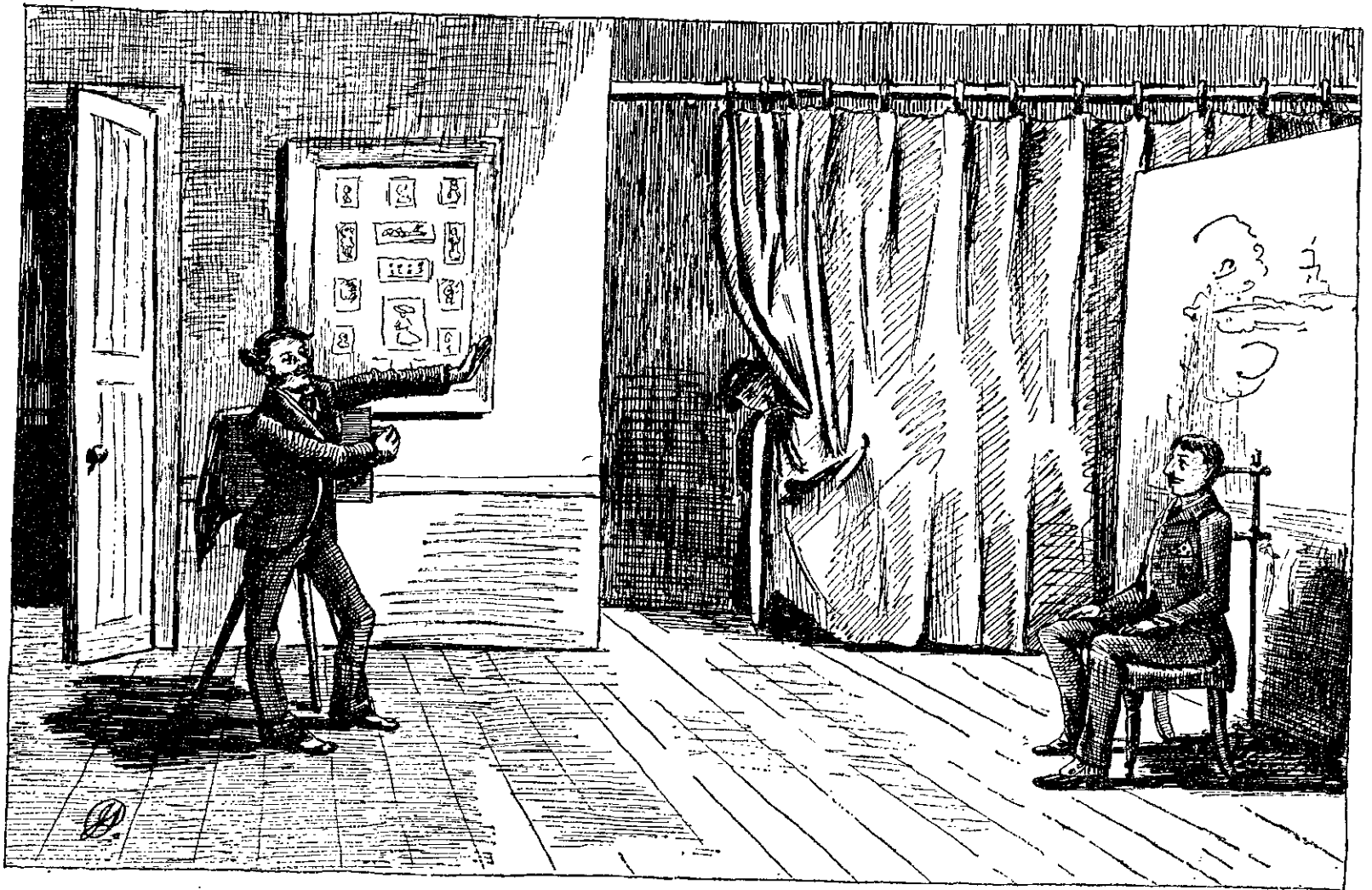
(Composed while dressing for a party.)

O sometime we shall meet,
She and I.
I have never seen her yet,
But I know the hour is set
By the fates;
That she waits,
In some pretty little cot,
Until I,
Passing by,
Catch her eye—
Blessed moment that will never be forgot!
Then my bliss will be complete.
I will worship at her feet
And lovingly divide with her my dollars.
You must, I ween,
Know whom I mean—
A washwoman that can do up collars.

—*Brunonian.*

An exchange says that Mark Twain and Mr. Howells walk around New York with arms lovingly locked.

This is probably done to keep them from writing in the streets.—*Life.*



CHEERFUL.

Customer: "O, BY THE WAY, HOW MUCH DID YOU SAY YOU CHARGED FOR YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS?"

Photographer: "SIX DOLLARS THE HALF DOZEN. NOW JUST KEEP YOUR EYES ON THAT SIGN, 'TERMS CASH,' AND LOOK PLEASANT."

"Meet me to-morrow night," she said,
 "Just at the outskirts of the town,
 Near the gate in the garden wall,
 Remember—just as the sun goes down."

Here's to-morrow and here's the gate,
 Here are the outskirts of the town,
 Here's the wall 'round the garden sweet,
 Here am I—and the sun's gone down.

There is undoubtedly a false meter here.

—*Yale Courant.*

STRANGE!

'Twas Rose that turned my head last June,
 With airy phrases uttered wittily;
 And Rose that stole my boyish heart,
 Coquetting cruelly, but prettily.

'Twas Rose whose blushes swept her cheek
 Ail through the tender songs she lilted me;
 And yet—*hinc illic lachrymæ*—
 When autumn came, 'twas Rose that jilted me!—*Life.*

GEOLOGICAL.

"If you will be true to your Globigerina,
 Then I will be true to my own Rhizopod,—
 You can make limestone, and I will paint China,
 Or you can make brick and I'll carry the hod.
 And since, dearest Rhizzy, we both are calcareous,
 There are many employments from which we can choose."
 But alas! while discussing this business various,
 They disintegrated to constitute ooze.—*Record.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Susie: O, Mama! I'll never disobey you again.

Mamma: Why, Susie, what have you done?

Susie: Well, I drank my milk at lunch and then I ate a pickle; and the milk said to the pickle, "Get out;" and the pickle said, "I won't;" and they are having an awful time!—*Life.*

VIEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Philadelphia economist figures out the reduction of car fares in that city from six to five cents as a positive loss to poor people. He says that when they walked before, they saved six cents, and now they only save five cents.—*Boston Herald.*

Kind-hearted Prof. (to student who has just dropped the leaf of his trot out of his text-book): "Pick it up and go on. Don't be afraid of me."—*Record.*

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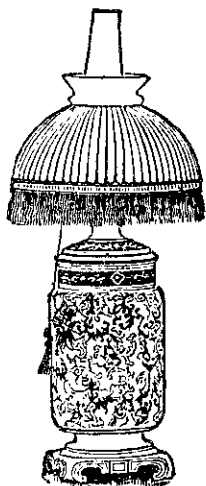
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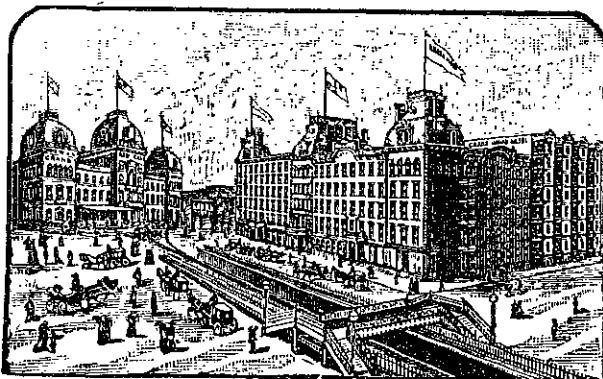
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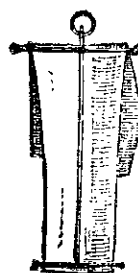
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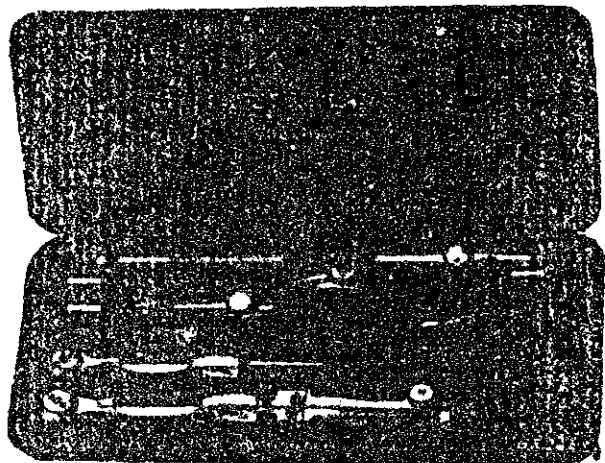
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